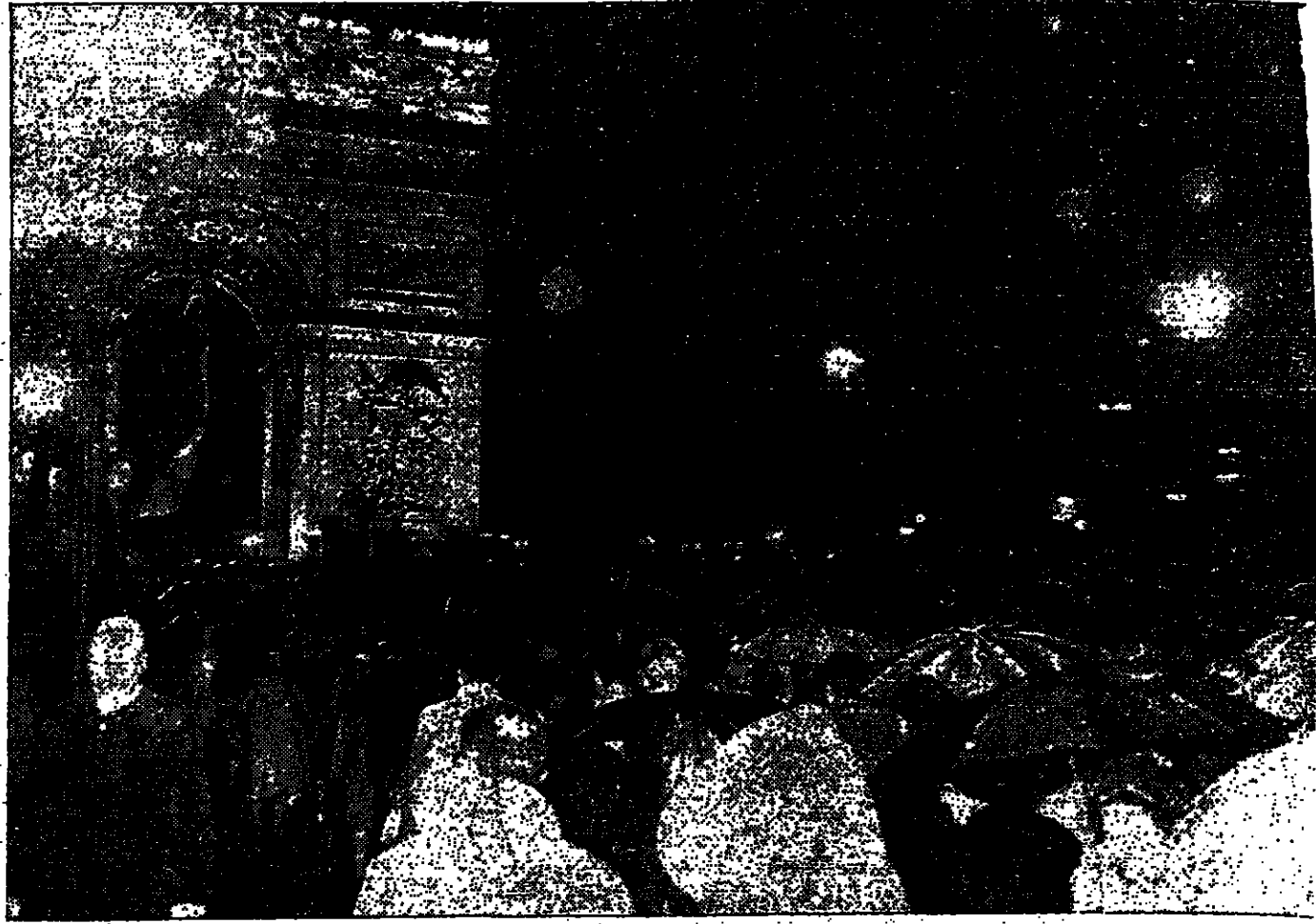




NEITHER RAIN NOR GLOOM—French Defense Minister Michel Debré (fourth from left) marching arm-in-arm with unidentified officials on the Champs-Élysées. Hundreds of thousands marched to honor de Gaulle.



MARCH OF TRIUMPH—Under a driving rain, some with umbrellas, others bare-headed, silent and grief-stricken Frenchmen who had supported De Gaulle in war and in peace, marching yesterday in Paris "for the general."

De Gaulle Rites Pomp, Simplicity, Silence

(Continued from Page 1)

millan and Lord Avon, the former Anthony Eden.

West Germany sent its president, Gustav Heinemann, and in lieu of Chancellor Willy Brandt, kept home by flu, Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt. Two former chancellors, Ludwig Erhard and Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, were in the delegation.

Communist China was represented by its ambassador in Paris, Gen. Huang Chen.

The French emphasized the fact that a day of mourning was decreed in China and that Premier Chou En-lai had led a delegation to the French Embassy in Peking to pay his condolences.

The cathedral was simply decorated for the mass, at which François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, presided in his purple robes of mourning.

In the back of the choir was a huge Tricolor. A wreath in front of the altar was the only floral decoration. To the left of the altar sat Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas and the other members of the government, and to the right sat President Pompidou, alone in an armchair. Near him was his wife.

In the middle of last night, ordinary people had gathered around the cathedral to qualify for the few hundred seats available to the public. Before 10 a.m. the doors were closed, except to the officials and foreign dignitaries, and shortly

after 11 o'clock the mass began.

Loudspeakers brought the music of Bach's "St. John's Passion" as played on the organ by Pierre Cochereau, to the crowds that packed the cathedral square and the adjacent streets. The police, who had been apprehensive about security with the presence of so many world figures, had no difficulty controlling the crowds.

The white-haired, 66-year-old Archbishop Marty spoke in firm tones with some of the earthy accent of his southern peasant upbringing. He asked for penitence, then said:

"Our assembly, in which millions of men in France and in the world join, proves what a place was occupied by him whom God has recalled to eternity. He has solicited our silence. He has wished for the humble intercession of the Christian community. Confessing our sins, we implore God to give him eternal rest."

Behind the cardinal and supporting him in the liturgy of the requiem was the choir of Notre Dame, children and adults dressed in white.

In front of him was an array of military uniforms, flowing African robes, Arab head-dresses, somber formal mourning attire and the flashing helmets and white-scarlet-and-blue uniforms of the Republican Guards, who lined the aisles with drawn sabers.

The politics of the world, in which De Gaulle constantly sought to play a major role, intruded once the hour-and-a-quarter ceremony was over. Beginning at 2:15, the various national leaders began a series of separate meetings.

But at 6 p.m., the people of Paris took center-stage in the day's display—beginning their march up the broad Avenue des Champs-Élysées in tribute to their fallen leader.

There was only one public reminder in France that De Gaulle was during his lifetime a figure of controversy. A little group gathered on the island of Yeu off the Atlantic coast to lay a wreath on the tomb of Marshal Philippe Pétain. It was on behalf of an organization called the Association for the Defense of the Memory of Marshal Pétain and one of the members was quoted as saying:

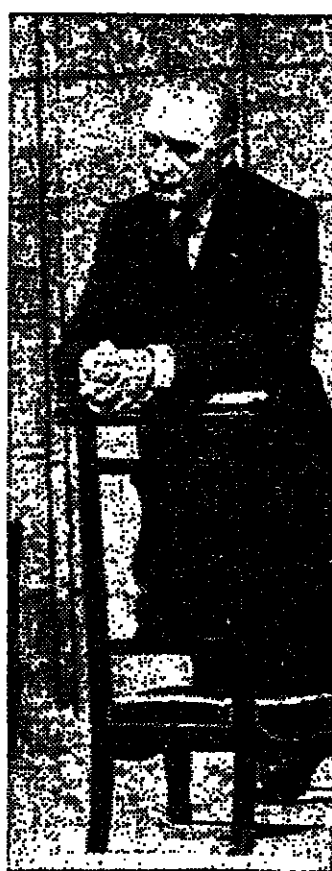
"It is in the name of all the Frenchmen faithful to the marshal that we place this wreath on his tomb, for it is here also that beats the heart of France."

Marshal Pétain formed, after the 1940 defeat, a government in Vichy that collaborated with the Germans.

De Gaulle formed a Free French movement in London and resolved to fight on until victory. He was condemned to death for desertion by a Pétainist court and when victory came it was his turn to condemn Pétain to death by one of his courts. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and Pétain died on the island in 1951 at the age of 93.

But on another little island, Setin off the tip of Brittany, almost the whole population of a few hundred fisherfolk went to church for a requiem mass for De Gaulle. In 1940, the entire population of 137 swore Pétain and joined De Gaulle in London. Of them, 105 survived the war and returned to the island.

In the provinces there were requiem masses in cathedrals and parish churches and at three o'clock, when the funeral began in De Gaulle's residential village of Colombey, church bells tolled mournfully throughout the country. In the southern city of Toulouse, the Franco-British supersonic jet Concorde flew over in tribute and in the northern city of Lille, Mayor Augustin Laurent, who as a Socialist was an opponent of the general, led his municipal council to the house where De Gaulle was born on Nov. 22, 1890, and bedecked it with flowers.



French President Georges Pompidou during memorial service at Notre Dame.

Trudeau Silent Over Absence At Paris Rites

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (AP).—The prime minister's office refused today to explain why Pierre Elliott Trudeau did not attend the Paris memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Officials also would not comment on why the Canadian flag was not lowered to half-staff following the announcement of De Gaulle's death Monday night.

"The decision has been made," said a spokesman in Mr. Trudeau's office, "and the prime minister had not given any reasons."

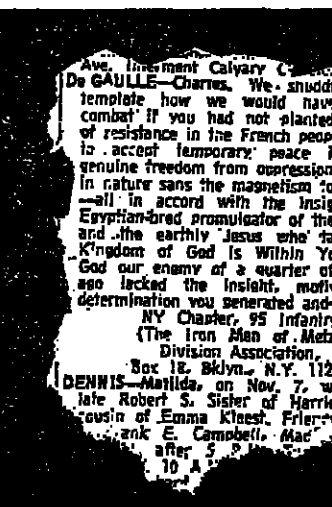
Meanwhile, Mr. Trudeau and Senate leader Paul Martin led some 300 members of the diplomatic and French-speaking community in a memorial service in Ottawa today.

De Gaulle Mass In Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and private citizens paid tribute today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle during a requiem mass at St. Matthews Catholic cathedral.

Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, wife of the Vice-President, and Mrs. William F. Rogers, wife of the secretary of state, led the official U.S. party.

About 600 persons attended the mass which was celebrated by Bishop Luigi Riboldi, apostolic delegate to the United States.



Nixon, Pompidou Confer at Elysée

(Continued from Page 1)

Lynch and President Zelman Shazar and former Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel.

Mr. Nixon also met with peace negotiator David E.E. Bruce during his 18-hour stay, but Mr. Ziegler said later there was "nothing new." Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's foreign affairs adviser, joined him and President Pompidou during their afternoon talk and later met Pierre Juillet, Mr. Pompidou's adviser.

Mr. Nixon made two statements during his stay here, one when he arrived at the airport last night and another on leaving the Elysée today. Each was a brief eulogy to De Gaulle.

Reception Committee

He was met at the airport by two of the hard-pressed French ministers who spent most of yesterday receiving chiefs of state at the two Paris airports. Mr. Nixon told his reception committee of Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that De Gaulle's wisdom had been a great benefit to him.

"Gen. de Gaulle is gone," said Mr. Nixon, "but France lives because of what he did."

Mr. Nixon's plane, Air Force One, arrived about 30 minutes late, shortly after midnight, after it went into a holding pattern when advised that Mr. Pompidou's plane, scheduled to land before it, was late. Mr. Nixon was asked if he wished to land ahead of the Russian president, but Mr. Ziegler said later that the President decided to wait.

If he had landed before Mr. Pompidou, he would have found a reception committee that was largely Russian.

Leaving the Elysée this evening he paused in the rain long enough to tell reporters that his visit here was testimony to the respect that De Gaulle inspired. "There are few great men," said the President. "But without any doubt, Gen. de Gaulle was one of the greatest."

Few times in history have so many leaders gathered in the same place. From the limousines that filed into the Elysée courtyard stepped so many leaders of past and present that often the most famous were left almost unnoticed.

The most noticeable entrances were made by Mr. Nixon, in the huge presidential Cadillac that he brought with him, preceded by a battered station-wagon full of his own bodyguards, who quickly pushed the palace guards out of the way. The Israelis, Mr. Shazar and Mr. Ben-Gurion, were preceded by a bodyguard who looked ready to fight the whole crowd.

The British got much attention with the Prince of Wales, Prime Minister Edward Heath and former Prime Ministers Harold Wilson, Lord Avon and Harold Macmillan arriving together. The latter, moving slowly and using a cane, was helped up the steps by a palace guard.

Protocol managed to keep

those representatives apart who wished to stay apart. Nevertheless, in Notre Dame particularly, Communists, capitalists, Jews, Arabs and even two representatives from South Vietnam were intermingled. Most noticeable were Mr. Ben-Gurion trying to reach Prince Mohammed of Jordan as they went out of the cathedral, but being cut off; Queen Juliana, in constant conversation with the Shah of Iran; Haile Selassie, first in the seating but hardly talking; Mr. Heath trying to talk to Mrs. Gandhi, who seemed uninterested; Mr. Shazar not wanting to quit Mr. Nixon; the Prince of Wales talking with Norway's Prince Harald, and the British Tories quickly leaving Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Pompidou's arrival here after Moscow had originally indicated Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would be coming was something of a surprise. Most political observers thought it indicated that the Russians simply wanted to keep politics out of the brief visit.

Actually, Mr. Pompidou did talk politics during his 25-minute meeting with Mr. Pompidou and on leaving the Elysée the Russian president said they talked mostly about Mr. Pompidou's recent trip to the Soviet Union and particularly about the various agreements that were signed. Mr. Pompidou's reference was thought to be both to the commercial agreement for French participation in Soviet automotive industry and to the political declaration mentioning the possibility of a security conference.

Following her meeting with Mr. Pompidou, Mrs. Gandhi said that she had been invited officially to visit France and that she hoped to accept. She said

she had had talks with Nixon, Mr. Pompidou, the of Iran and several A leaders.

One other meeting the president by horse truck was paid by Austrian, Franz Jonas on Mr. Sings the Italian Embassy. It sources were clearly pleased the meeting and indicated the Alto Adige region was ceded during the meeting.

The official day of mourning by that time most of the had left Paris. Le Monde, to characterize it, said in a page editorial:

"No ceremony in contemporary history ever brought to so many sovereigns and of state and government the requiem mass at which de Gaulle, in a last gesture of simplicity, desired that human remains not be put



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BRITAIN'S TOP MOURNERS—Leaving Notre Dame Cathedral following yesterday ceremony are: former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (top left), former F Minister Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon (top center), former Prime Minister H Wilson (top right). In front of Mr. Macmillan is Prime Minister Edward Heath. Standing behind Prince Charles (center right) is Mrs. Soames, wife of the British ambassador to Paris, Christopher Soames (back to camera), at right of the Prince of Wales.

Kinshasa Aide Fired; Balked At Funeral Trip

KINSHASA, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Congo President Joseph Mobutu today dismissed his minister of finance because he was reluctant to represent him at Gen. Charles de Gaulle's memorial rites in Paris, the Congolese news agency ACP said today.

The report said Finance Minister Albert Ndele had been relieved of all functions by a presidential decree specifying that he does not belong any longer to the government in any kind of capacity.

The agency said President Mobutu told ACP director Philippe Elebe "Ndele was quite cool to the idea that he had to represent the government at Gen. de Gaulle's funeral."

Liberation Unit's American at R

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-ÉGLISES, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The only surviving American member of the Order of Liberation arrived here after a 6,000-mile journey to pay his last respects to the general.

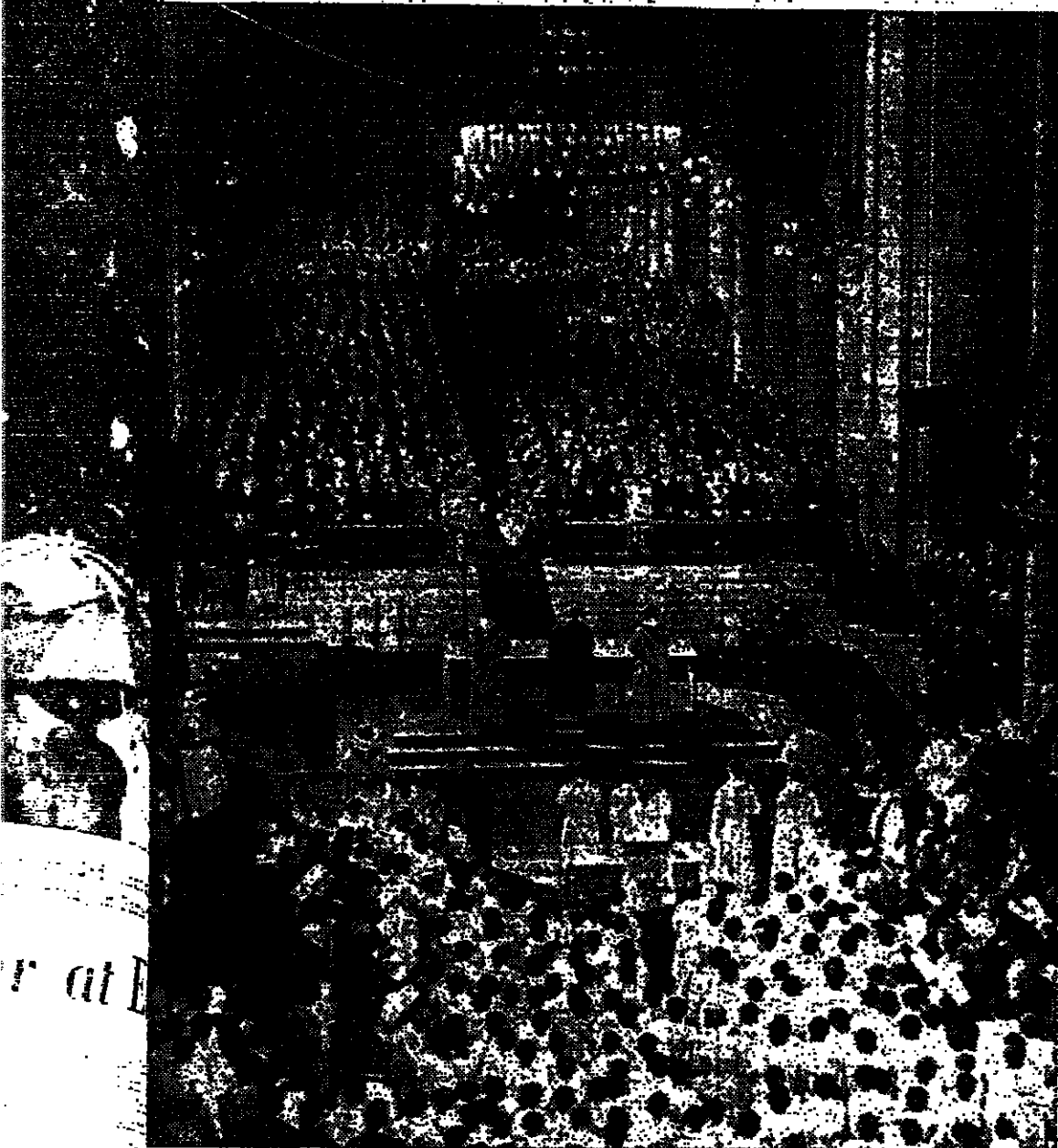
John Hasey, an American diplomat stationed in the Malagasy Republic, served in the French Foreign Legion during World War II and was during the capture of Iraq, Syria, from Nazi and French forces in 1941.

He was wearing the Lib bronze medal embossed Cross of Lorraine as he for today's funeral service.

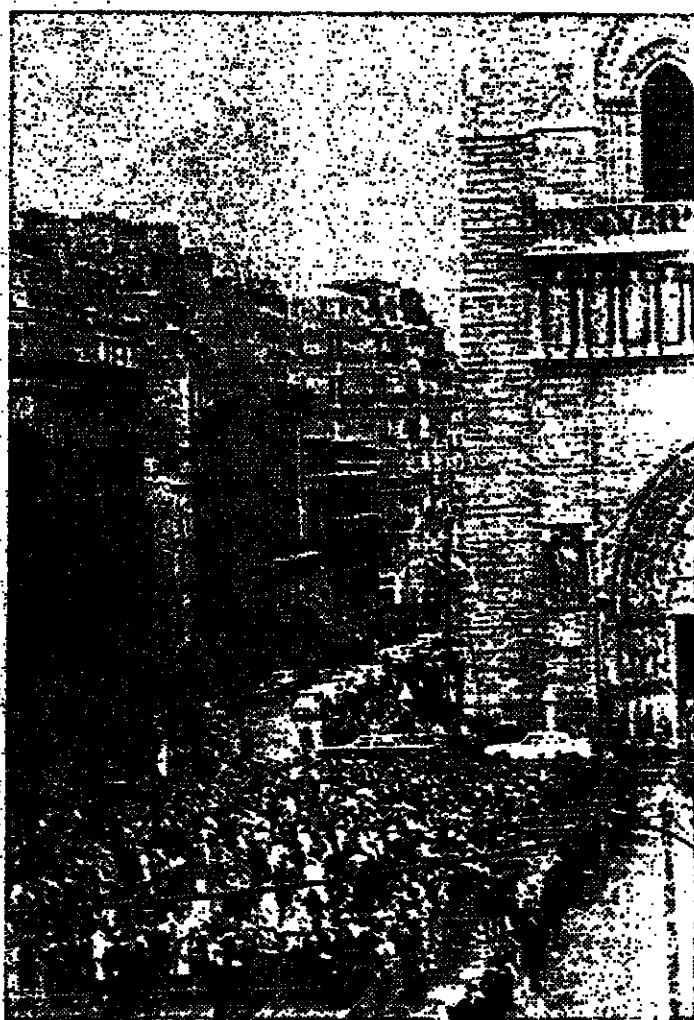
Originally, there were members of the order, or are still alive, and 350 were today.

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IN PARIS—Part of the crowd outside Notre Dame.



IN COLOMBEY—Part of the crowd outside the church and cemetery during funeral.



IN COLOMBEY—Part of the crowd outside the church and cemetery during funeral.

Colombey's Adieu Exactly Fits the Man

300 Million See Funeral on TV

(Continued from Page 1)
wreaths and flowers sent from the four corners of the world.

At 2:45 p.m., there was a tolling of the bells of the church—a harsh and unadorned Romanesque-style reconstruction of 70 years ago, on Gothic remnants. From one corner of the square, about 400 persons, only a few women among them, walked slowly toward a small door a few feet north of the west portal.

Closest Friends

Among them were some of De Gaulle's closest political friends and co-workers. There were three former ministers—Maurice Couve de Murville, Christian Fouchet, and André Malraux. But mostly, along with a few villagers, there were the Compagnons de la Libération, an order that De Gaulle founded in London during the war.

There were never more than 1,000 of them and of the estimated 540 survivors, 350 came here to say good-bye. Among them were Gen. Jacques Massu, of Algerian fame, and the author Romain Gary in the uniform of a captain of aviators in the Free French Forces. It took a good 30 minutes for them to press through the small door and take their places.

No press was allowed inside the church except for French television. Their cameras caught what many thought was the day's most emotionally trenchant scene, the face of that most sensitive of all Frenchmen, Malraux, ravaged with grief and looking like a man destroyed.

At 3 p.m., from La Boissière (once a brewery—"La Brasserie"), the home De Gaulle preferred to palaces, the khaki-colored art-red vehicle, circular turret dismantled, slowly rolled into the square. Officers removed the coffin from its head-high shell, as the flag blew in the wind. Twelve youths from the village—all the older teen-agers in the village—took it on their shoulders and carried it through the doors leading to the nave.

At the portal stood De Gaulle's nephew, the Rev. Francis de Gaulle, the bishop of Langres, the Most Rev. Joseph Atton, and the parish priest, Canon Claude Jauguey, who had administered the last sacrament to his dying parishioner when he collapsed Monday night.

De Gaulle's widow, Yvonne, his daughter, Elisabeth, and her husband, Gen. Alain de Boissieu, and his son, Philippe de Gaulle, a captain in the French Navy, followed in a black limousine and entered the crowded church.

No special sermon was said, no more mention of the name of the dead leader than the serv-

ice itself demanded. The singing was unprofessional but of unexpected sweetness. Outside, the thousands in the wider congregation gave low-voiced responses and joined quietly in the songs and some of the prayers of the service.

At the end of the services, the young pall-bearers carried the coffin to the side of the church. To the tears of the family, it was slowly lowered where the stone by the great white cross of Anne's tomb had been rolled back.

During the interment, the sun reappeared, and gleamed for another sunset hour, while those who had stood, packed into immobility for long hours before and during the service, moved out and filed past the tombs. Long lines of them joined in the farewell procession long into the night.

Tomorrow, there will be a new inscription on the tombstone: "Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)."

Many of the mourning throng here in this undistinguished, almost ugly village had come yesterday. They slept where they could, in houses, barns and little inns nearby. Some stayed up, keeping an all-night vigil.

Most of the latter were of the "Compagnons," coming from as far away as Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Britain, Ireland and the United States. An American flag was in evidence, presented some years ago to the little town by an American who had fought with the Free French.

This morning, special trains brought 5,000 pilgrims from Paris. Others came by bus and car, and by noon, vehicles were parked bumper-to-bumper for three miles each way on the

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—An estimated 300 million viewers in 25 countries watched on television today the funeral and memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French television officials announced. The services, televised by French TV, were sent to Western Europe and North Africa on Eurovision, to Eastern Europe and Russia on Intersvision and to North America on Mondovision via the U.S. satellite Intelsat.

Countries that asked for and received the program included West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Three hours before the service began, the approaches to the church square were impassable.

Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises Has Only One, Simple Church

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, Nov. 12 (AP)—Colombey-of-the-Two-Churches has only one church.

It is an undistinguished building, architecturally, and not one of the two churches which gave the village in eastern France its name.

Had Charles de Gaulle not chosen this little village as his home in 1936, it would have continued in the rural obscurity it has known since medieval days.

The earliest recorded mention of the village is in 1108, in a letter from Lord Guy III of Vignory, to his brother-in-law, the Bishop of Langres. Lord Guy donated half the tithes of Colombey to an abbey in Dijon and a priory in Vignory.

He spoke of "Colombey, where there are two churches" to distinguish it from the many other Colombeys of eastern France. Colombey means "a place where pigeons are raised."

Guy, or his father, had founded a priory at Colombey about 1100, linked to the famous abbey at Cluny. But he also had a private priory built.

Hence "Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises."

Neither building lasted through the French Revolution.

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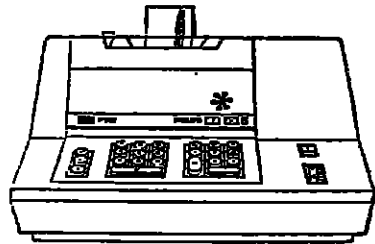
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PHILIPS



HEADS OF STATE—President Zalman Shazar, of Israel (left), Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg (center) and President Nixon at the Notre Dame mass for Gen. de Gaulle.



of the huge crowd outside Notre Dame Cathedral during yesterday's services.



K TO FRANCE—The coffin of Gen. de Gaulle is lowered into his grave by men of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises as the general's family looks on in the rear.

Church Organist Steps Aside, Too Upset to Play

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Isabelle Aubrey has played the harmonium in the village church here for more than 60 years—but today she did not.

The sprightly 80-year-old spinster was too overcome to play at the funeral of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

"I am sorry I did not, but I sang and prayed for his soul," she said.

Although Miss Aubrey declined to perform, she sat at the harmonium beside her replacement, Canon Chabot, a priest from the neighboring village of Joinville. "He played beautifully," said Miss Aubrey, who lives with her elder sister in a house in the village square near the church.

By Raymond H. Anderson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—helicopters, enough to airlift several hundred Marines, enough to

Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon have been political friends for years. The president last June won some money off his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, when he bet that the favored Mr. Wilson would lose the ballot.

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (AP).—Libya

The base was evacuated last March, but Libya claims Britain stopped paying its rent when Libya started getting rich from oil in 1965.



mittée to Defend the Black Panthers, and Jennifer Dohrn, sister of the fugitive activist, Bernardine, present a tape-recorded message from Timothy Leary about a New York press conference. Leary, an advocate of hallucinatory drugs, now in exile in Algiers, called on the youth of the nation to "turn on" to drugs and join the "acid revolutionaries" making war on America.

ALGIERS, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Interest in a participation gro

With the latest take-over, all American-owned oil companies have now been nationalized, except for Galtex and El Paso which

By Paul Hofmann

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DETROIT, Nov. 12 (AP).—Rep-

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BOSTON, Nov. 13 (Reuter)
Treasury Secretary David M.

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Diagram illustrating flight routes and arrival/departure times:

- LONDON** (Leave 10.40) → **MIAMI** (Arrive 14.10)
- MIAMI** → **SAN FRANCISCO** (19.35)
- MIAMI** → **LOS ANGELES** (18.05)
- MIAMI** → **NEW ORLEANS** (16.15)
- MIAMI** → **HOUSTON** (16.27)
- MIAMI** → **MEXICO CITY** (20.15)
- MIAMI** → **PANAMA** (19.30)
- MIAMI** → **CARACAS** (22.45)
- MIAMI** → **KINGSTON** (16.57)
- MIAMI** → **NASSAU** (16.55)
- ATLANTA** (17.45) → **MIAMI**

*Movies by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge.

(Continued from Page 1)

as sought by the Albanian resolution: would "set a most dangerous precedent" and would be in curious contrast to the arguments for a universal UN, Mr. Phillips asserted.

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Expected Soviet Hijack Trial Seen as Anti-Jewish Step

By Bernard Weinraub

N. Nov. 12 (UPI)—At a research group established by the World Jewish Congress, said today that documents carried off the Soviet Union by tourists in recent weeks indicate that a trial may coincide with a harsh campaign against Soviet Jews.

list Backs zhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

ling importance of our... Sometimes we select the Nobel Prize with and sometimes we curate

and why the Literaturny published only statements in and American Campers, which disparaged henitsyn, while passing the Nobel Prize to the Humanists and the Italian which liked Mr. Solzhe-say nothing of the non-press?

ess campaign has ac-tived of only five or six Only one attacked Mr. yn personally: the rest the Nobel committee or-ance of the award, list asked if Soviet ex-"has not taught us to it in crushing talented with making people make-ments about things which not read or heard? He hat he did not go to a-where Pasternak "was dis-where I was to have given criticizing "Dr. Zhivago, that time I had not

he wrote, there were children work. They prefer oral bans, with to "an opinion" that is not recommended. is OPINION is, who has possible to find out. or instance, was Galina va not allowed to per-a Moscow concert, the vocal cycle by Bo-ky, with words by I. he asked.

Vishnarskaya is a leading prano and Mr. Rostro-rie. Josef Brodsky is a poet whose trial and in- in 1964 were the "first long chain of cultural s that stretched through of Andrei Ginzburg and el in 1968 to the trial of malik today.

not been able to find originated the "option" henitsyn had to be ex-m the writers' union," he ough I was interested in

By the OPINION also "Cancer Ward" from ublished when it had al- igher set in type in Novy continued. "Now, if it had ublished here, then it would n discussed, openly and for the benefit of the s well as the readers." Mr. ick concluded:

w that there will be an about me too after this at I am not afraid of it say openly what I think, that comprise our pride t be subjected to punish- i advance. "I know many enitsyn's works, I love them, sider that he has suffered o deserve the right to e truth as he sees it. I see m to conceal my relation- h him when there is a n against him."



VICTIM RESCUED—An injured girl is carried away by fellow students during Wednesday's riots in Tucuman, Argentina, when students battled police for several hours.

Separatist Leader 'Optimistic'

Quebec Seen Independent Within Five Years

By Charles Hillinger

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—René Levesque, leader of Quebec's separatist party, predicted yesterday that within five years Canada's largest province will be an independent nation.

"The simple fact is the French-Canadians of Quebec want to get the hell out of the federal system," Mr. Levesque said in an interview.

The federal government's decision to send troops into Quebec and to invoke the drastic War Measures Act "can't do anything but help us achieve independence," he stated.

Mr. Levesque envisions a French-speaking nation of Quebec, not defined along socialist Sweden's lines.

The country of Quebec, bordering New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and the Canadian provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, would stretch 1,300 miles north to south and 1,000 miles east to west at its widest point.

Mr. Levesque led in the establishment of the "Party Québécois" two and a half years ago. Last May, his Parti Québécois took part in its first election and won 22 percent of the votes cast for provincial parliament seats.

Despite capturing one out of every four votes, they ended up winning only seven of the 108 seats.

"I'm Very Confident" "For the first time at bat, that's not bad," said the 48-year-old separatist. "That's why I'm very confident of the future."

Mr. Levesque served as a leading minister for mining, resources and social welfare in the Quebec Assembly from 1960 to 1970. Before entering politics, he was an announcer on a Montreal French-speaking TV news show for ten years.

"French-Canadians have been talking about an independent Quebec, writing about it for 30 years," he noted. "It's not a new idea."

Claiming that there's nothing to fear from an independent Quebec, he said:

"Let me give you a good example of two distinct cultures living uncomformably under the same roof that split and went their separate ways successfully—Norway and Sweden."

"Norway spent 90 years under the Swedish government until 1905. The Norwegian government got fed up being under Sweden. They were different people. Norway broke away. Within a year they agreed to borders. They split the national debt. Nobody lives side by side better than Norway and Sweden."

The nation of Quebec, as Mr.

Levesque pictures it, would have a presidential system on the model of the United States.

Quebec today has a population of six million, with about one million of them English-speaking. Many English-speaking Canadians say they will fight before permitting the dismemberment of the nation.

"I don't think there would be a war if it were done democratically," Mr. Levesque maintains. When would the transition begin?

"Just as soon as we (the Parti Québécois) get a one-vote majority in the Quebec Assembly. That's enough."

Los Angeles Times

Union Defies Ban on Strike In Argentina

All Businesses Shut By 36-Hour Walkout

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (UPI)—A 36-hour nationwide general strike, called by Argentina's powerful labor movement in defiance of a government ban, paralyzed the nation today.

The General Labor Confederation called its estimated 2.5 million members out on strike in open defiance of the five-month-old military-backed regime of President Roberto M. Levingston.

In a matter of hours, industry, banking, business, transport and other vital commercial activity shut down.

Thousands of small businesses closed up rather than risk labor retaliation even though their personnel were not organized. Heavily armed police guarded key points in Buenos Aires and other major cities to enforce the government ban on labor demonstrations or outdoor assemblies of any kind.

The strike was the third called by the CGT since Oct. 9.

The walkout represented the continuation of the CGT's so-called battle against the economic policies of the government. Authorities described it as "a struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution." Officials warned that strike leaders would feel "the full rigor of the law" as a result of their action.

There were some incidents. In the Avellaneda industrial area outside Buenos Aires, police dispersed what they said were leftist students who erected makeshift street barricades and set fire to them.

In Rosario, police made some arrests after a brief skirmish with one group of demonstrators.

In Cordoba, a major industrial center, a mob broke into the Argentine-American Cultural Institute, tossed furniture into the street and then set fire to it along with an American flag.

Scheel Plans to Leave Warsaw While Treaty Text Is Written

By Dan Morgan

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (WP)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will break off his talks here on a West German-Polish treaty Saturday and return to Warsaw near the end of the month to initial a final document, it was announced today.

The breathing spell will be used to clean up "editorial work" on the document, consult with the Western Allies and work out a plan for the normalization of relations outside the framework of the treaty itself, West German spokesman Ruediger von Weichmar said.

It was understood that a date for the initialing has been set, but that Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jendrychowski asked that it be left tentative pending clearance with the Warsaw leadership.

Although no formal invitation has been extended to Chancellor Willy Brandt to come to Poland, Bonn officials said that it was almost certain that he will come to Warsaw for a day in December to sign the treaty. He would also tour the city and meet with Polish Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka. The officials ruled out a more extended visit by Mr. Brandt to other parts of Poland, such as the former German territories.

Awaiting Ratification

The sources also said that it appeared the establishment of diplomatic relations would have to await the ratification of the treaty by the West German parliament. Pending that, a Polish representative will begin talks in Bonn tomorrow on broadening the work of the Polish trade mission in West Berlin, perhaps by extending its operations to the Rhineland city of Cologne.

The decision to leave two working groups in Warsaw was laid to the complexity of the negotiations, rather than to last-minute snafus.

Still to be agreed on is a note of declaration from the West Germans, separate from the treaty, that would make clear that Allied responsibilities for Germany as a

IATA Meets in Geneva On N. Atlantic Fares

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Representatives of 36 airlines flying the North Atlantic and connecting routes today began a two-day meeting here to negotiate final agreement on a new North Atlantic fares scale provisionally worked out at a conference in Honolulu last month, an International Air Transport Association spokesman said.

The new fares structure, raising most North Atlantic fares by between 4 and 10 percent, would come into force next year for 12 months, the spokesman added.

He said one of the points to be settled during the Geneva meeting was the exact date the new fares would come into force. Previous reports had mentioned Feb. 1 but this might be changed.

The will was clear. Mr. B. (we'll call him) left his entire estate to his family. It included stock in a closely held corporation. In addition to a sugar processing plant, the corporation also owned the houses the mill workers lived in, the town's hospital, school and church, three ships, and a ship's propeller (that was on a pier in San Francisco).

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Over the years he had spoken to us many times about this wish. He had also written a memo about it.

So we wanted to follow the spirit as well as the letter of Mr. B's will. We wanted to maximize the return from the estate to his heirs, but at the same time fulfil a dream that we were not legally bound to do. We were able to do both because we had the complete cooperation of his heirs and the attorneys for the estate.

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Supplement for 6 Nations

Nixon May Ask \$1 Billion More in Arms Aid

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has reportedly prepared a supplemental request for roughly \$1 billion in military and economic aid for Cambodia, Israel, Korea, Jordan, Lebanon and Indonesia to help underwrite the costs of the Nixon doctrine.

Informed sources said last night that both the Defense and State Departments had recommended that President Nixon send the supplemental aid package to the lame-duck session of Congress that opens Monday. But they said that the President has not yet decided whether to do that or wait and present the expanded aid requests to the new Congress which convenes in January.

Extensive negotiations have been held with the other governments but the supplemental aid package has been kept a tight secret in Washington to give the President an opportunity to sound out congressional leaders and work out the tactics of presenting the request.

More Controversial
Administration officials said that other elements of the package, which will require both authorization by Congress and appropriation of new funds, are likely to be more controversial than aid to Israel. As presently drafted, these

sources said, the package includes:
• Nearly \$250 million in military and economic aid for Cambodia with about \$180 million in direct grants of military aid. This would include ammunition, small arms, jeeps and armored personnel carriers but no major weapons.
• About \$150 million in military aid to help modernize the South Korean armed forces as 20,000 American troops are withdrawn from that country. This would include tanks, armored personnel carriers, long-range artillery and other weapons and ammunition.
• About \$40 million in military aid to Jordan, including a squadron of P-104 jet fighters, ground equipment and ammunition.
• Smaller amounts of military aid, under \$20 million each, for Indonesia and Lebanon.

In the case of Indonesia and Jordan, as well as Cambodia, the new funds would actually be re-funds for some military aid already supplied and financed by borrowing from programs from such other countries as Turkey and Nationalist China.
If the aid package is approved by the White House and is sent to Capitol Hill, some officials acknowledge privately that it would cover at least part of the costs involved in the Nixon doctrine. That doctrine, enunciated by the President on July 25, 1969, at Guam

during a trip to Asia, called upon Asian nations to take a more prominent role in their own defense while the United States sought to avoid direct involvement in future Asian wars, like the one in Vietnam.

Administration officials have said for some time that this general approach would require some increases in military assistance to such countries as Cambodia and Korea so that they would be better able to defend themselves and not need to call upon the United States.

The other aid requests now under high-level consideration by the administration would require authorization above the current level of \$2.2 billion in military and economic aid.

Henry G. Leach, U.S.-Scandinavian Figure, Dies at 90

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, 90, former president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Dr. Leach was born in Philadelphia, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo L. Leach. After graduating from Princeton University in 1903, he taught at Groton School for two years. One summer, the parents of a Groton boy asked him to accompany the family to Scandinavia as a tutor. "He fell in love with it," his family recalled yesterday.

He took his MA and doctorate at Harvard and then went to Denmark as a traveling fellow, returning in 1910 for two years as an English instructor at Harvard. Meanwhile, the American-Scandinavian Foundation had been incorporated in 1911. Dr. Leach joined it as secretary in 1912 and, from then on, played a major role in promoting cultural exchanges, including student exchanges, with the Scandinavian countries. In 1921, after resigning from the foundation, he became curator of Scandinavian history and literature at Harvard, a post he held for ten years. In 1923, he became editor of the Forum, a public-affairs monthly. He returned to the American-Scandinavian Foundation as president in 1926 and held the post through World War II.

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French Say Drug War Is Intensified

To Cooperate More With U.S., UN Told

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12 (NYT).—The French government has intensified efforts to curb the illicit narcotics traffic in close cooperation with American officials, the UN was told yesterday.

France's efforts were disclosed by Jacques Kocoussko-Morizet, chief delegate in a policy statement given here as an attempt to counter the unfavorable impression created by recent reports that 80 percent of the heroin smuggled into the United States was processed illegally in southern France.

American authorities have said that most of the heroin reaching American cities originally comes from Turkish opium poppy fields. The opium is sent to France by Turkish seamen or other sources and processed in and around Marseilles, which narcotics officials in Washington have pinpointed as the center of the illegal heroin trade.

The French delegate used a debate in the UN Economic and Social Council to disclose steps taken by his government against traffickers.

Fund to Be Established

As expected, the council voted to establish a UN fund for drug-abuse control and undertake "on an urgent basis" a comprehensive program to deal with the narcotics problem. The vote was 22 to 0 with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria abstaining for technical reasons.

The United States, which has taken the lead in pressing for the new action program by the UN and its related agencies, has pledged a \$2,000,000 contribution for the new fund.

France's tightening of its control measures last year, Mr. Kocoussko-Morizet told the council, was prompted partly by the increase in addiction among her own young people.

Specifically, he said the government has expanded its police narcotics squads in all major cities and accelerated training of experts to spot addicts. Legislation for tougher penalties against drug peddlers is now before parliament and also a plan for treating addicts.

Bolivia Completes Oil Nationalization

LA PAZ, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government completed nationalization of the oil industry here today by canceling concessions to the U.S.-owned Bolivian Atlantic Corp., a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co., to prospect and exploit four northeastern areas of the country.

A decree issued by President Juan Jose Torres, following a cabinet meeting last night, ordered the state-owned Bolivian Oil Board to take over the exploration work.



TO CHE FROM CHILE—Mayor Tito Palestro of San Miguel, a suburb of Santiago, Chile, dedicates a statue of Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the Cuban revolutionary leader who was killed after capture in Bolivia in 1967.

As Debate Over Seat Goes On

Two-China Solution at UN Believed Possible by 1973

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12 (WP).—Communist China will be barred from the United Nations this year and again in 1971 and 1972, but a two-China solution may become possible soon thereafter.

That is the belief of some top authorities here as the annual debate on Chinese representation gets under way in the General Assembly. Diplomatic recognition of the Peking government by Canada and Italy is expected to affect the pattern of the last few years, but not yet crucially.

Voting is likely next Wednesday or Thursday, first on the traditional American-sponsored resolution to declare the issue an important question requiring a two-thirds vote, and then on the Albanian resolution to seat the representatives of Peking and expel those of

the Chinese Nationalist government based on Taiwan.

Last year the important question resolution was approved 71-48 with four abstentions, and it is expected to carry again by a substantial majority. Many governments, which favor the seating of Peking, have believed the matter an important question, although this position may begin to crumble as the substantive resolution obtains an actual majority.

Whether the Albanian resolution will obtain a simple majority this year is problematical. By most estimates the result could go either way by one or two votes. Even this would be a substantial change from the outcome in 1968, when the Albanian resolution was rejected 56-49 with 21 abstentions.

American diplomats forecast a slight margin against the Albanian resolution, partly as the result of intensive U.S. lobbying in various capitals. They say that French-speaking African countries, which have been wooed by Nationalist China, may hold the key.

Arguments for seating Red China have not changed materially. They range from the sheer symbolism expressed by Albania to the contention of others that it is absurd for the permanent Security Council membership to be held by the Chiang Kai-shek government on Taiwan, population 16 million, instead of by the mainland regime, which governs 700 million people.

Some diplomats, who have no love for the Peking government, feel that the UN cannot be really effective in such important concerns as a Southeast Asia settlement or arms control until it encompasses all major states.

What deters more countries from voting their conviction that Peking ought to be represented in the UN is the fact that the Albanian resolution is cast in terms of expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek government.

Canada and Italy are expected to swallow their qualms, but many other countries which believe in universality nevertheless remain affronted by the prospect of expulsion—especially of a government which was a founding member of the UN and had done nothing to offend the Charter.

RAF Crash Kills 5
BASINGSTOKE, England, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Five British army were killed today in the collision of two helicopters over nearby Odiham base. Witnesses said they heard an explosion when the Royal Air Force helicopter smashed into each other. There were no survivors.

Yippies' Rub Defies Britain On Exit Ord

Home Secretary Can 'Go to Hell'

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Yippie leader Jerry Rubin defied a British government order to leave the country, said he and his followers remain in Northern Ireland help the revolutionary movement.

In a statement issued in London by Brian Fagan, an anti-spokesman, Mr. Rubin said: "American Yippies (Youth International Party) are in Belfast. We intend to stay here. We (British Home Secretary) F. Mandelson, the British butch go to hell."

"He has ordered us out of so-called United Kingdom Thursday because of our political activities and we will not this fascist, seven-day restriction. We are creating ties with sisters and brothers in the revolutionary, Socialist movement Ireland."

Mr. Rubin invited Mr. Mac to a press conference which Yippies said they would tomorrow in Belfast, capital of British province.

Mr. Rubin, a defendant in a Chicago conspiracy trial that out of riots during the 1968 election convention, was at into Britain for a seven-day expiring today. He appears Saturday on a live David television show during which she four-letter words, squinting pistols at Mr. Frost and so, ing flower petals. Mr. Frost forced to leave the studio order was restored.

Commenting on today's statement, a Home Office spokesman said, "If they are still the country after the permit time, the necessary action will be taken. It is decided to go ahead but it was understood the Yippies could be arrested reported."

Miss Devlin Tel Paris Rally He

Foe Is Capitalist

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Madette Devlin, fiery 32-year-old civil-rights leader from Northern Ireland, said at a left-wing here last night that her move would use violence when need to end "capitalist exploitation." Miss Devlin, a member of British Parliament, said of her move: "We are not interested in liberal democracy. It is capital that employs violence against workers. We will also use violence in our turn when the time comes. We do not need the justice which capitalism gives us. We will not give to us," said Devlin, who recently served a month jail sentence in Northern Ireland on charges of disconnection.

The rally, attended by about 100 people, was sponsored by French Secours Rouge (Red) a group aimed at "breaking all forms of bourgeoisie." Miss Devlin was to return Northern Ireland later today.

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Population an Issue On Comments in Supreme Court I Am Curious (Yellow)

By John P. MacKenzie

ION, Nov. 12 (UPI).—I have seen extensive coverage of the Supreme Court's decision on the constitutionality of the federal obscenity law. The Court, in a 6-3 decision, held that the law is constitutional. The majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., said that the government has a legitimate interest in regulating the distribution of obscene material. Justice Brennan said that the Court's decision is based on the fact that the government has a right to protect the public from the harmful effects of obscenity. He said that the Court's decision is based on the fact that the government has a right to protect the public from the harmful effects of obscenity. He said that the Court's decision is based on the fact that the government has a right to protect the public from the harmful effects of obscenity.

Justice Black said he has always drawn the line between "speech" and "conduct" and hinted he still thinks movies enjoy the Bill of Rights protection of speech. Said Justice John M. Harlan Jr. to Mr. Burger, "What you say is there's lots of conduct" in the movie. "He said it with a very smile but Chief Justice Warren E. Burger was not amused. "I suggest in all seriousness," Mr. Burger said, "that it is the filming of conduct which, if done elsewhere would be a crime in all 50 states and that there is no difference between the screening and the reality."

Pressed for his definition of obscenity, Mr. Burger referred to "meat, copulation, homosexuality, lesbianism." Justice Potter Stewart says he knows it when he sees it, well, I know it when I see it. For those who close their eyes to it, it's all right. For those who want to see it, no, and society be damned.

Though "I Am Curious (Yellow)" has never run in Maryland theaters, the state's many curious citizens had chances to view it during its year-long run at Washington theaters.

His Previous Attack

Attorney General Burch also created a stir about the movie last spring when he told a group of Silver Spring librarians about to have a private showing of the film that "I don't want my daughter to go out and watch 'I Am Curious (Yellow)' in an open-air theater and (go out) after that, I want my 15-year-old to have her first sexual experience under circumstances other than that."

Edward de Grazia, attorney for Grove Press, the American distributor of the film, urged the court to break new ground with a unanimous ruling against any interference with a film unless it was "hard core pornography" or was peddled at unwilling adults or children.

All the justices except William O. Douglas took the case under advisement. Mr. Douglas, who has traditionally agreed with Mr. Black that censorship is beyond any government's powers, disqualified himself because Grove Press published a portion of his controversial book, "Fanny Hill," in the Evening Review.

Also taken under advisement after two hours of argument was a dispute over the Post Office's power to impound mail while a hearing is held on whether it is obscene.



MOUNTAIN OF SCRAP—Wrecked vehicles from the Vietnam war dwarf a soldier, lower right, at a supply center at Long Binh. The scrap will be sold to private bidders.

U.S. War Casualty Toll at 5-Year Low

SAIGON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Battlefield action in South Vietnam fell to its lowest level in nine months, and for the first time in five years American forces went two days in a row without suffering a man killed in action, the U.S. command reported today.

The low level of Communist activity that has prevailed almost uninterrupted for the last six weeks and the accelerated disengagement of American forces from battle was reflected in the U.S. command's weekly casualty summary covering the seven-day period ending at midnight last Saturday. Headquarters said 31 Americans were killed in action last week, compared to 45 who died from non-hostile causes.

The command also reported 104 U.S. soldiers wounded in action last week, the lowest number in almost five years.

The combined 31 killed and 104 wounded was the lowest cumulative battlefield casualty toll in a little more than five years, the command said.

U.S. casualties since Jan. 1, 1961, now stand at 49,959 killed in action, 21,559 wounded in action, and 8,798 dead from non-hostile causes, the summary said.

South Vietnamese headquarters reported 216 government troops killed in Indochina last week, a drop of 93 from the previous week. Another 480 South Vietnamese soldiers were reported wounded last week.

This raised to 115,612 the number of South Vietnamese troops reported killed in a decade of fighting and to 245,771 the number of wounded.

The U.S. command listed 1,584 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops killed by allied forces in Indochina last week, raising the total of enemy claimed killed since Jan. 1, 1961, to 681,248.

126th Bonn Starfighter

BONN, Nov. 12 (UPI).—West Germany lost its 126th F-104G Starfighter today when one of the jet planes crashed in Belgium during a training flight, the Defense Ministry announced. The pilot was killed, bringing to 61 the number of crewmen who have died in West German Air Force Starfighter accidents since 1961.

The only American casualties reported yesterday were four U.S. crewmen wounded aboard one of two helicopters that were shot down in the Mekong Delta.

The losses raised to 7,383 the total number of American helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft reported lost from all causes in the Indochina war.

The U.S. command reported only six Communist rocket and mortar attacks during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today. A spokesman said this was the lowest number since last Feb. 6. Four Americans were reported wounded.

American bombers, meanwhile, kept up an intensive campaign against North Vietnamese supply routes running southward through Laos and Cambodia in hopes of slowing the flow of arms and ammunition.

Impaneling Begins in Calley Trial Jury Candidate Puts 'No Value' on Red Lives

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 12 (UPI).—An Army officer questioned as the first potential juror in the murder trial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., charged in connection with the alleged My Lai massacre, said today that he placed "no value at all" on the lives of Viet Cong.

The statement came during the questioning of Col. Lamar A. Welch, a 55-year-old career officer. Col. Welch was on the stand for more than two hours. It appeared that selection of a jury might prove a long affair, since the prosecution and defense each had long lists of questions to be put to potential panel members.

Under military law, a panel of at least five officers must be seated to hear Lt. Calley's court-martial. Ten potential jurors have been nominated to date, and a list with 21 more names on it is available if a jury is not obtained from the original group.

Lt. Calley, 27, is charged with the slaughter of 102 South Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, sympathize with them and I love the day he led his platoon on a them."

"My answer would be affirmative," Col. Welch responded when asked whether he would place a different value on the lives of Viet Cong than on friendly Vietnamese. "I put no value at all on their lives whatsoever," Col. Welch said in referring to the Viet Cong. By contrast, when asked about the South Vietnamese people, Col. Welch said: "I admire them. I sympathize with them and I love the day he led his platoon on a them."

Criticism Made Of Holiday Inns In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Holiday Inns Organization of America does not plan to advertise its new South African connections back home because it is "too embarrassing," John Vieyre, managing director of Holiday Inns in South Africa, said here yesterday.

Holiday Inns America has already been "subjected to pressures" because it is in business in South Africa, Mr. Vieyre said. He added that newspaper reports in the United States pointing out that Holiday Inns operate in a country which has barred Negro tennis player Arthur Ashe have led to letters of reproach and threats from anti-apartheid organizations.

The Holiday Inn network plans to build 17 hotels in southern Africa in the next two years, mainly in South Africa.

Shaken Italian Town Has 11 More Tremors

MIGNANO MONTELUONGO, Italy, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Eleven more earth tremors shook this southern Italian town during the night.

Since Sept. 27, this town of about 3,000 inhabitants has been shaken by more than 300 tremors. All activity has come to a halt and only about 500 persons are still living in their homes.

Many of the rest sleep in tents or emergency army huts outside the town. Schoolchildren are attending classes in the open air. Mignano Monteluongo has been afflicted by serious earth tremors five times this century. In 1906, the town was nearly destroyed.

Yugoslav Color TV

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Yugoslavia's state-owned television network will convert to color programming with an order for \$1.5 million worth of equipment placed with the RCA Corp., the firm announced today.

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Chant du Départ

The men and women of power came to Paris in their jets, from all around the world, and all around the world people watched and listened at their television sets while Bach echoed in a crowded Notre Dame, and while a coffin was borne through little Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. The memorial service for Charles de Gaulle was, as Charles Collingwood said on CBS, a "politically ecumenical" occasion.

There was irony in the fact that it was a great nationalist who received this most international of tributes; irony, too, in that funerals have become the common meeting ground of so many of the great whose peoples are at war, or were recently at war, or who soon might be at war.

It is not, however, the cheap or easy irony that so many today might consider it. The idea of France that Charles de Gaulle so superbly embodied was not a mean idea; the aspiring arches of Notre Dame refuted any such suggestion. And Westminster Hall, in the shadow of Parliament, gave substance to that idea of England for which Winston Churchill spoke so eloquently, and fought so fiercely; so did the Capitol dome in Washington speak of more than a single man, more than a patriotic cliché when Eisenhower lay in state. The web of thoughts and hopes and duties which history weaves about the citizens of every nation is not to be

despised, and it can form a noble shroud for those who have served their countries well.

But it can also be a veil that separates men from their fellows; a banner that can lead to senseless strife. The obsequies of Charles de Gaulle seemed blended with the memories of too many wars; they came on the heels of observance of Armistice Day (Veterans Day in America), commemorating the ending of a war in which De Gaulle had his first taste of battle, the savage struggle that swayed across France and brought most of the world into combat. Who today can say that any cause justified the enormous sacrifices of that war, or that its end brought benefits worth the cost? It sharpened the evils, and intensified the bitterness, that made the tragedy of World War II.

The leaders of some 100 nations could meet in the nave of Notre Dame in an amity that they would not show in the halls of the United Nations. They could pay greater respect to the memory of a dead man than to a living ideal. But they could meet—and that is much. They could honor a man who kept his whole career to the words of the "Chant du Départ": A Frenchman should live for the Republic; should die for her. And by that very fact they demonstrated that these words are moving, and worthy—but not all-embracing. As Edith Cavell said in that other war: "Patriotism is not enough."

Roiling U.S.-Soviet Relations

Moscow has finally released the two American generals whose plane strayed into Soviet territory, thus implicitly admitting that there was never any substance to the propaganda claims that this navigational accident was the result of planned, "hostile" activity. Welcome as is the belated release of the generals, it will be even more welcome if it proves the end of what seems to be a growing pattern of Soviet acts whose impact—as Moscow must well know—is to roll and disturb Soviet-American relations needlessly.

In the past five months, for example, the Soviet government has expelled three American correspondents, most recently Newsweek's John Dornberg. This week it became known that Soviet police forcibly prevented a man claiming American citizenship from entering the United States Embassy in

Moscow, thus violating the provisions of the consular agreement.

Another recent irritant was the Kremlin's tardiness in calming American suspicions about plans for a Soviet nuclear submarine base at Cienfuegos in Cuba. Now, after issuance in Moscow of a reassuring disclaimer, uncertainty has been stirred anew by the return of a Soviet submarine tender to that port. The Russian role in the Egyptian violations of the Suez Canal cease-fire agreement is also a weighty item on the list of worrisome acts.

No doubt Moscow would argue that there have been irritations from Washington as well, but—if so—these have not been of the variety or gratuitous character of some of the Soviet moves. The problems dividing the world's two most powerful nations are difficult enough without unnecessary exacerbation from either side.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bid for Resumption of Growth

Modest though it is, the Federal Reserve Board's reduction of its discount rate from 6 to 5 3/4 percent is a significant move toward lower interest rates and expanded business activity. The Fed did not claim to be initiating a new policy. Rather, it said that the lower discount rate "was in recognition of reductions that have taken place in short-term interest rates" and that the action was taken "within the framework of the moderately expansive monetary policy that was initiated earlier this year." Nevertheless, the change in direction, so far as the discount rate is concerned, is important. This is the first time the discount rate has moved downward for 27 months.

The size of the cut appears also to reflect the board's adherence to a policy of gradualism. Its basic aim is, of course, to stimulate the economy without encouraging another inflationary spree. But chairman Arthur F. Burns has virtually forecast additional "small and frequent changes," depending, it may be assumed, on what happens in the money markets and in the economy in general in the months ahead. The action is a carefully devised response to the country's current need for a resumption of economic growth, without an overheating that would continue to boil value out of the dollar.

Will other elements in the economy

respond to this bid for a return to business expansion and to full employment? Some banks have already announced lower interest rates, and others are expected to do so. Funds will be more readily available for business and industrial ventures and, presumably, for much needed housing and state and local governmental projects. But lower interest rates alone cannot bring orderly growth if producers push their prices skyward and if powerful labor unions continue to exact wage increases far above any gains in productivity.

The inflationary wage settlement recommended by a presidential mediating panel for the railroad workers and the tentative agreement between General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers on pay boosts which cannot be matched by gains in productivity are troublesome commitments to the lowering of interest rates. Somehow the country must find means of working out its economic adjustments without the pretense that gains can be squeezed out of a shrinking dollar. It will be a sad commentary on our supposed economic genius if demands exacted by a favored few, either in terms of excessive prices or wages, should undermine the constructive steps that are being taken to restore balance and stability to our national economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Gaullists All

It used to be said with a touch of irony, "In France everyone is, was or will be a Gaullist." It is the remembering of this truth that gives meaning to the national mourning.

—From Paris Jour.

It would be utterly wrong to judge Charles de Gaulle only in the light of the excesses of his declining years. It was appropriate, therefore, that some of the warmest tributes to the leader of Free France have come from people who had most to resent in the performance of his later years.

History will probably judge that De Gaulle's greatest success lay in the Arab world, or rather his country's disengagement from its

North African empire. He forced France to recognize the force of nationalism in Algeria, and thus saved it from civil war. With his death, it is to be hoped that his successors will begin to base French policies not only on self-interest but also on a less ambitious view of France's weight in the world.

—From the Jewish Observer (London).

He had in him an acute sense of historical situations, a subtlety of maneuver, an aptitude for being carried by favorable currents which took him on to great successes. Nobody would say that he was not something positive. This religion of France and the state was undoubtedly stronger in him than all ideological conviction.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

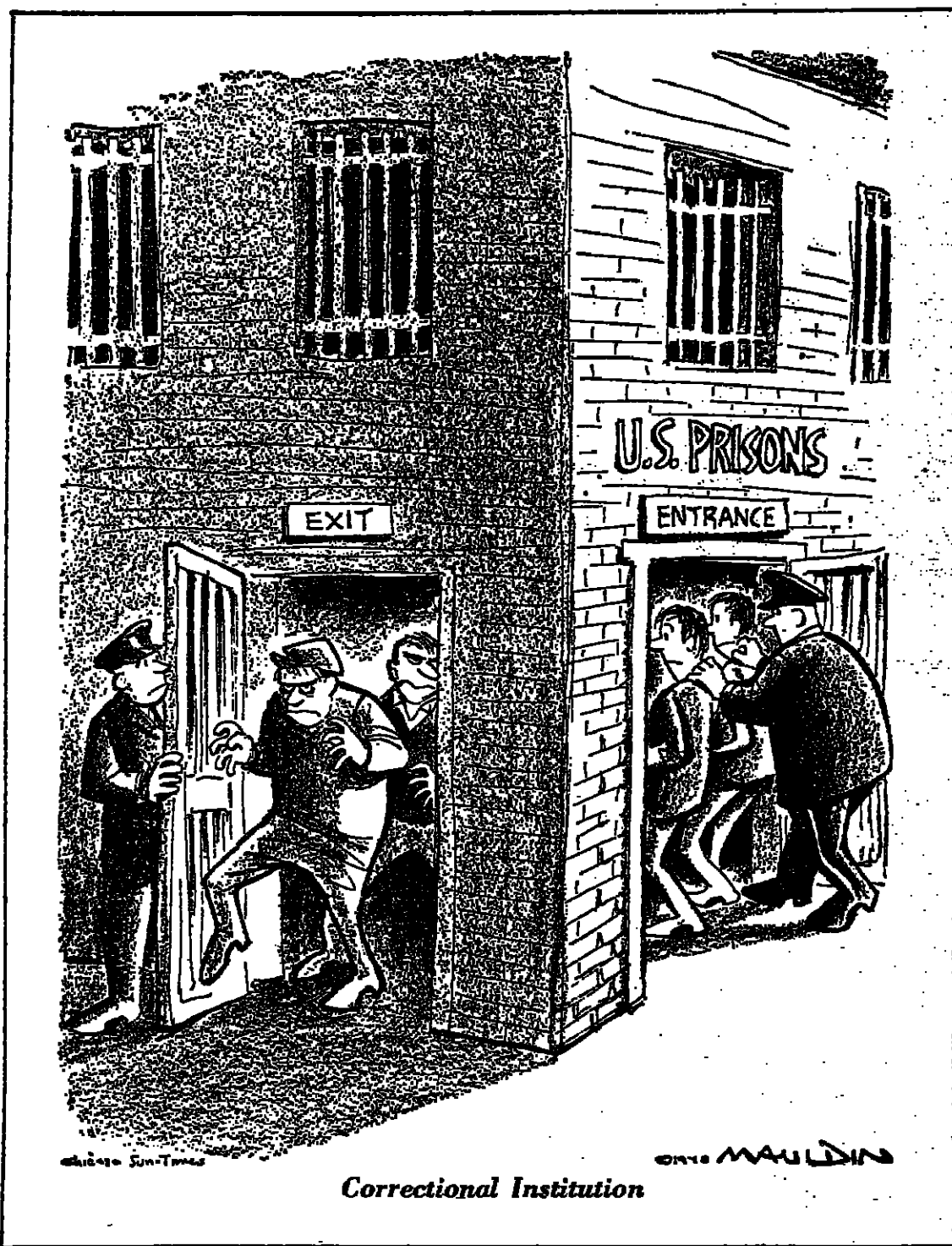
Nov. 13, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Ambassadors met again yesterday in order to discuss what steps must be taken with the Porte in order to restore order. The government decided yesterday to call out twenty more battalions to occupy strategic points for the repression of disturbances which have greatly alarmed members of the Ottoman government. The amount of bloodshed at Diarbekir appears to have been terrible. Warships sent from France, Italy and Austria are rapidly moving East.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 13, 1920

CHICAGO.—Doctors here will soon achieve a new popularity. Government agents have lifted the restrictions on the number of liquor prescription blanks which Chicago physicians are allowed to issue. The new ruling permits the issue of as many prescriptions as the applicant wants, provided he shows a reasonable cause. The doctors are the sole judges of the "reasonableness" of the cause.



Correctional Institution

The Man and His Monument

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The simplicity of General de Gaulle's funeral in the little village of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises was suitable to his carefully composed public character and retiring private personality. The contrast between the modest ceremony according with his dictated wish and the splendid commemoration in Notre Dame, attended by the world's most eminent leaders, served only to underscore an essential austerity in the Fifth Republic's founder.

De Gaulle was always moved by what he called "the inexhaustible theme of the encounter between man and death." In 1965, finding him in a desecrated mood during one of our occasional conversations, I posed an indiscreet question which was also a bit philosophical. He had attended the funeral of Winston Churchill earlier that year and had seen what a tremendous spectacle it was.

Because of his own sense of history he must have been impressed by both the spectacle and the fact that Churchill had personally planned it. Had this incited him to make similar plans for himself? I admitted the question was ludicrous and perhaps impertinent.

"No," De Gaulle answered. "It is indeed important and I have thought about it a great deal. But my funeral will be the opposite of Churchill's. There will be no spectacle. There will be no spectacle for De Gaulle."

His 1952 Testament

Of course, I did not then know of the general's most private testament, dated Jan. 16, 1952, requesting a country funeral "without the least public ceremony," a command that could not be fully respected in the world beyond the somber confines of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises.

Nevertheless, this mirrored the sensitive human being inside the disciplined external self devised for purposes of leadership. This was the astonishingly gentle family man who cared most tenderly for a retarded daughter and who allowed his Alaskan dog to sleep upon his bed.

The public De Gaulle was far sterner than this hidden, infinitely private soul.

I once recalled to him that Stalin said the principal force motivating men was fear. What did he think? Without a moment's hesitation he answered: "One must draw a distinction between the individual and the collective masses." "For the individual it is ambition and a taste for adventure. I think the real motivation, the primordial motivating force for the individual, is ambition; but for the masses it is fear. There Stalin was right. And this applies to the masses of all countries."

Father Figures

He acknowledged that the two individuals who had most influenced him were his father and—astonishingly—Marshal Pétain. Of the latter, he told me: "I learned much from his method and manner of command when I was a lieutenant and he was my colonel. His influence was great but when he ceased to be the same man it faded."

"Events separated us and turned us against each other. But he ended by moving toward me. Did you know that he sent me a message to me, Admiral Auphan, when I came to Paris in 1944? Auphan brought me a message from Pétain saying, 'You must take over, you must lead France' but that was too late, alas, and you know how things wound up."

At the end of his career I asked what he considered the greatest success and failure in his long and eventful life. He speculated aloud: "How do you define success or failure? Only history itself can define these terms. Life is a combat and therefore each one of its phases includes both successes and failures."

"And you cannot really say which event was a success and which was a failure. Successes contain within them the germ of failure and the reverse is also true. Certainly France suffered a terrible failure as a nation in 1940. It was catastrophic, but what occurred in 1940 merely reflected what had really happened before inside France. Nevertheless, that was a failure without precedent."

"Now France has been notably re-established in its own eyes and

in the eyes of the world. How far that will continue into the future we cannot see. But the comparison between France in 1940 and France today is very evident, very striking. That was a success for France and I think I have participated in this success, but no one can foresee where it will all lead."

WASHINGTON.—It really was a famous victory. It was a fabulous Republican victory. It was a bellwether win for the home team. It was a moral victory. It was a historical victory. It was an ideological victory. It was everything President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, Rogers C. B. Morton, Herbert G. Klein and Robert E. Finch have said it was. And if Billy Graham reveals to James J. Kilpatrick, as I expect he will say, that it was a spiritual victory as well, I'm prepared to believe that, too.

I am, in short, prepared to go all the way in honoring the President on this subject, prior to gathering my children about me and teaching them that Mr. Nixon's election in the outcome of the 1970 election should serve as a reminder to all of us that truly great men are never greedy or selfish.

Anything at all, gentlemen, that will help keep up appearances—just as somebody inside 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue gives us the one small wink that will tell us that they know what the scoreboard really says.

It does not bother me in the slightest that the White House is laboring to portray this as the election of its dreams. As one who makes his living from a newspaper, I am deeply imbued with the faith that advertising built America. Advertising this election as a Republican victory is no more dangerous to the citizenry than advertising that mouthwash cures unpopularity. And it's a lot funnier.

Selling Themselves?

What does scare the daylight out of me is the possibility that the men inside the White House may believe what they are saying. George Reedy, who is President Johnson's press secretary, has given us detailed evidence of the tendency of Presidents to lose touch with reality, but if Richard Nixon has lost his ability to add up election returns, then this country is in worse trouble than anyone has imagined.

As recently as Aug. 31, when he was interviewed on CBS television (the last on-the-record interview he has granted to any members of the press, incidentally), Mr. Nixon seemed to know there was a real world out there. Asked what he thought of the "national mood," the President said he couldn't answer, because "moods change in a very volatile way these days. I constantly have to tell my staff, 'Keep checking, checking with congressmen, senators, but also with people generally in the country.'"

The news that he had his men out checking the pulse was reassuring, because a couple of small incidents had created the impression that the White House had shut its windows to the world. There was the worrisome fact that Mr.

De Gaulle's Achievement Playing Solitaire

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The quaint conceit that heroes make history met its master in the case of General de Gaulle. He had all the attributes for constructive achievement on the grand scale.

But circumstances mocked his deepest designs. His one lasting accomplishment, the Algerian settlement, went against the spirit of his inmost feelings.

As a supreme gift he had the capacity to see as things familiar events that baffled ordinary men by their panicking swiftness. He had a feel for big developments and large maps. Through the fog of war and revolution he tracked enduring realities and recurrent patterns.

Even as the French won the First World War, he was preparing for another round with the Germans. In the Arctic fastness of the Cold War, he traced the path to détente. Through the madness of Maoism, he discerned that a show of harmony with Peking opened the door to serious business in Moscow. Method, he once wrote, was the "habit of never being surprised."

Connected with the capacity to read big events was a sense of the fulcrum of affairs, the joints of things. He had an uncanny knack for coming down at just the place and just the time to tip fine balances.

A single word, "no," to Britain's bid for the Common Market, he scrambled the movement toward European unity for years to come. A couple of nice words unleashed the drive for separatism in Quebec. A frown at Israel revived France as a power among the Arabs.

His resurrection as leader of the French in 1958 was achieved almost single-handedly by a studied ambiguity that at once sabotaged and seduced the Assembly in Paris while stimulating and deceiving the colonels of Algeria.

Theater and Jokes

Theater, far more than interest, was his preferred means for rallying men. The sepulchral voice, the lapidary style, the bitter jokes, the self-identification with France, the distant loneliness, the Prussian punctuality, even the angle at which he carried that Bourbon nose were elements of a mystique. It was contrived—but spectacular to behold, and virtually impossible (particularly among naive enthusiasts for the cult of personality) to put down.

The more so as he was so distant from the petty Caesars of our time. When set him apart from them, and indeed from the great of those leaders who mourn him now, the victory scored in the battle of Algeria, earned against him the general awe that France is to get out entirely or he is exempted from a part in affairs.

At bottom, in sum, he was a figure who moved against the flow of his times. Battles that only he won by masses of men the word says everything—until he fought as a single char with glittering blade. In an when the highest public genius staid in helping others to together, he was a jealous lover. power. He had, as a result, marks of greatness but not accomplishments. He was a stunted giant.

Who this great fight did win, and everybody praised the duke, "But what good came of it at last?"

Quoth little Peterkin:

"Why that I cannot tell," said he;

"But 'twas a famous victory."

Robert Southey,

"The Battle of Blenheim."

Nixon seemed sincerely to believe that the rejection of the Haynesworth and Carwell nominations meant the Senate was prejudiced against Supreme Court nominees from the South. There was the worrisome fact that the White House seemed genuinely surprised at the upsurge that followed the Cambodian invasion.

But those incidents were less chilling in their implications than the possibility that the Nixon circle may really regard this election as a vindication of their strategies and hopes. If this President is not an astute politician, he is nothing, and he cannot be counted an astute politician if he really thinks that his party came out of the election stronger than it went into it.

The Campus Report

One hopes for the sake of the administration and the country that Mr. Nixon be not in a frame of mind to reject unpleasant reality. But his treatment of the Scranton Commission report on campus un-

rest is not reassuring. Six years have elapsed since Mr. Nixon handed that report and he has to meet with its authors or dil its findings. In the meantime has gone about the country agitating the myth that disseminated by a "small, vicious minority" of young people—wh scribbled by his own commiss the recent election results are a sweeping Republican victory.

Has Richard Nixon lost his of where the country is? Do believe, as Ron Ziegler quote chairman of the Council of nomic Advisers as saying, the latest rise in unemployment—merely "dust in the air" from General Motors strike? Or do understand that these are people, families involve specks of statistical dust?

Anybody who has talked "people generally in the con as the President said he is structured his aides to do, know is a very uptight country, str thin with anxiety over drug crime and rising prices an spreading fear of job cutbacks. The President did not say about these things during his paign and he is not answerin questions from the press these or any other troubl matters now. Instead, he is exaggerated claims of a existent victory and thereby s to the country's worries the to the public, that the Pre of the United States does not—or cannot face—the real what is happening.

De Gaulle's Achievement Playing Solitaire

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ملكا من الدول

Dance

Earned Praise for Alvin Troupe

David Stevens

Nov. 12—During the half of the Alvin American Dance Troupe here the other were bursts of applause evoked by vir-

lans showing their one grand 19th-cen-
tury dance.
The praise was well earned, member multicolored not only a congenial ensemble with and individuality to it is supported by a sports discipline. It mind-visit to Paris

Thursday as the second in the International rival at the Theatre des -Elysees, having its first visit to the on and en route to a season in London.

ogram opened with atty's "Toccata," an rom his "Come and eauty of it Hot, fol- "Taurus" Lines. How- ment of the legend, dancers in Bend Mon- arkingly Oriental cos- ally's own familiar- te," all of which were eceived by the audi-

vidual Talents
e intermission, it was beginning with his eams," an imagina- et set of choreograph- due to a percussive "Eight Inventions" by



The Alvin Ailey company in "Revelations."

the contemporary Czech com-
poser Miloslav Kabelac. It was
here that the company's in-
dividual talents began to show,
with Consuelo Atlas's "Revela-
tions" followed by Dudley Wil-
liams and Miguel Godreau—
contrasting with and comple-
menting one another in "So-
cherzo" and Judith Jamison
in "Lamentoso." Chenault
Spence's lighting was a positive
contribution.

But it was "Revelations,"
Ailey's trademark group of
dances based on spirituals, that
showed the company at its in-
dividual and collective best and
demonstrated its unique blend
of classical, primitive, modern
and just plain show biz. The
gravity-dancing Dudley Williams
in "I Want to Be Ready" Judith
Jamison's range from comic
awkwardness to loomine grace,

or the collective flamboyance of
Godreau, Kenneth Pearl and
Hector Mercado in "Stinner
Man," were just some of the
turns in a work that ought to
be preserved on film like a
Bolshevik "Swan Lake."

Rolf de Maré's Ballets Sud-
dols was a landmark of 20th-
century dance for five years,
beginning in 1920, and it is re-
called in an exhibit on view at
the Musée d'Art Moderne. It
is also concurrently recalled by
the appearance at the museum
of a newly formed group of
young Swedish dancers billing
themselves as the Nouveaux
Ballets Suddols—both the ex-
hibit and dance programs being
more or less on the fringe of
the festival.

Comny Borg, the company's
artistic director, was represented

by "Ritournelle," which seemed
vaguely concerned with Death
in the form of fratricide, ac-
companied by projections that
seemed to come from a biology
laboratory. Uli Gadd's "Trio,"
accompanied by the electronic
meanderings of Bernd Alois Zim-
mermann, was an equally murky
essay on the search for indi-
viduality by faceless people. But
those who decamped at the in-
termission missed an interesting
version of "The Miraculous
Mandarin," choreographed by
Gadd and with Borg in the title
role, that found some original
choreographic solutions for Bar-
tok's tightly organized score and
threw the dramatic burden
more on the girl (danced by
Jacqueline De Mita) than on
the mandarin himself.

It can hardly be expected that
so young a company would have
found its corporate personality
yet, but there was enough imagi-
nation to cancel out some of
the pretentiousness and leave
room for future promise.

Paris Movies

Cleaver Film and Censorship

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 12.—French film
censorship is under attack
again. This time the issue cen-
ters around an American film
—William Klein's "Eldridge
Cleaver, Black Panther." The
movie has been refused a per-
mit here though it has been
released without any interfer-
ence in the United States. If
the present French ban upon
it is not lifted immediately a
group of native writers, direc-
tors and players threaten to
show the film publicly without
benefit of official sanction.

A cinema owner has prom-
ised a theater for the experiment
and Francois Truffaut, Jean-
Paul Sartre, Simone de Beau-
voir, Jean-Luc Godard, Louis
Malle, Yves Montand, Delphine
Seyrig, Roger Blin, Simone
Signoret and a host of others
have agreed to attend and act
as ushers. In the event of a
subsequent police raid the ex-
hibitor would be subject to a
severe fine and probably have
his theater padlocked.

As the French censorship
board recently withdrew its ban
on "Un Condamné" (A Cop) and
"Bloody Mama" (though not on
the motion picture version of
Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in
Clichy," in which a penis is
shown), it seems likely that it
will grant the Klein film a visa
rather than risk a resounding
scandal.

The film—shown privately the
other morning—is a fascinating
document of high historic value,
an hour-and-a-half interview
with the Black Panther leader
now living in exile in Algeria.
It gives on celluloid as reveal-
ing a portrait as the subject
has drawn of himself in his
book "Soul on Ice" and one of
similar contradictions. He is
seen at one point fingering
knives in an Algiers cutlery

shop as he discusses the murder
and making of white enemies,
but this note of militant racism
seems to fade later when he
predicts that his movement will
eventually take on a speckled
complexion.

Klein, an expert cinematog-
rapher of the documentary, has
inserted into the wandering in-
terview some stock footage of a
Senate investigation of Panther
activities, a sly, satirical touch
worthy of Sinclair Lewis. Here
is one of the year's most inter-
esting and important films.
Don't miss it if you are per-
mitted to see it.

"Etes-Vous Fiancée à un
Marin Grec ou à un Pilote de
Ligne?" (Are You Engaged to
a Greek Sailor or to an Airline
Pilot?) is the question that
the phandering bureaucrat of
the new comedy at the Rex,
the Ermitage, the Mistral and
the Moulin Rouge asks of all
the pretty typists who pass
through his office. As this
"pitch" inevitably produces the
desired results, he sees no reason
to change his line and it serves
as the film's title.

A standard amorous approach
has been the subject for divert-
ing farce before. One recalls
with relish Siegfried Geyer's
toothsome Viennese cream puff,
"By Candlelight," with the but-
ler courting disaster when he
adopts the love-making technique
of his absent master. Jean Au-
rel has concocted some situations
almost as amusing in his sce-
nario, favoring it with pleasing
boulevard humor.

This very light comedy is en-
tertainingly performed with
Jean Yanne as the tired official
in search of romance, with
Francis Blanche as his outish
superior and with Roger Peyre-
fille, the noted author, making

Eldridge Cleaver
as he appears
in William
Klein's film,
which has not
been approved
for showing
in France.



his movie debut with a polished
caricature of a beaux-arts min-
ister.

"The Road in Salina" (at the
Concorde-Pathe in English)
need not detain us. A murder
mystery in flashback form, its
secrets become transparent after
its third reel and one is only
puzzled by the inordinate length
it takes to narrate an inflated
short story. Rita Hayworth
enacts a tearful mother, Robert
Walker is a young tramp who
becomes her foster son and Ed
Begley and Marc Porel appear
and disappear. The oppressive
boredom imposed by the awk-
ward screenplay is somewhat
relieved by the Technicolor
photography of the Mexican
seaside setting.

George Cukor, the distin-
guished American director, is
touring Europe on behalf of the
Academy of Motion Picture Arts
and Sciences. At a reception

during his Paris visit he dis-
cussed the Academy Awards
system.

Films are nominated by a
board of academy directors com-
posed of two directors, two
writers, two art directors, two
editors, two executives, two pro-
ducers, two photographers and
two actors and are then voted
upon by the academy's 1,200
members, he said. The votes are
sent to Price Waterhouse and
the results are kept secret until
the evening of the award presen-
tations.

The academy recently has
taken to granting scholarships to
university students in cinema-
tophography and plans to donate
prizes to young film makers.

Mr. Cukor is at present en-
gaged with the preparation of his
next film, "Travels with My
Aunt," an adaptation of Gra-
ham Greene's novel, which will
be shot in Europe next spring,
probably with Katharine Hep-
burn as the restless aunt.

c in Germany

nburg's Extraordinary 'Salome'

Paul Moor

RG, Nov. 12.—The
of ovation that
the Hamburg State
w production of "Sa-
very rare. After two
intensive preparation,
the close cooperation
utsche Grammophon
n, this extraordinary
duced a "Salome"
all-round excellence
tetail fell only barely
erfection.

uality costs money.
Germans call open-
tigers had to pay \$35
t seats, and top prices
ext two performances
about \$20. After three
ices, two of the pro-
three main person-
l Böhm and Dietrich
Meckau, move on to
stures, and the cost of
t will drop to some-
little more nearly nor-

th Jones as Salome,
ain; and she, in coun-
th the rest of an ex-
ary cast, can easily con-
carry the performance.
Grammophon, which
about seven complete
ls and performances
ch it will edit its final
or discs, made it finan-
sible to employ distin-
artists even in relatively
te roles. The basso
il, for instance, sings
r role of Herod in
ing festival production
"Magic Flute" in Ham-
Salome," the program
as First Soldier. Other
similar stature perform
h cameo parts.

ation began, actually,
re the music did. Karl
entrance into the or-
it marked his first pro-
appearance in Ham-
e 1931. At that time,
andoned the Hamburg
ad only recently receiv-

ed in order to accept a more
tempting offer from Dresden,
where he first built his big rep-
utation as a conductor. His
defection soured Hamburg on
him for a long time, but when
"Salome" brought him back for
the first time in 39 years, the
opening night audience clearly
had long since decided to forgive
and forget.

Simplification
In an advance interview Miss
Jones talked about her concep-
tion of the role of Salome in
a way that sounded as if it might
have come out of one of those
movie magazines intended pri-
marily for reading under the
hair dryer. "I'm trying," she
said, "to show very clearly that
she really is John the
Baptist, and that her actions
are motivated by this love." This
wide-eyed simplification of
Oscar Wilde's ruddy Babylonian
princess and her severe emo-
tional illness seemed to bode lit-
tle good for the new production's
theatrical values.

But in performance, Miss
Jones proved more convincing,
overall, than any Salome I have
yet encountered on the operatic
stage. Her first entrance in
white—white!—comes as quite
a shock, but within the space
of only a few minutes Miss Jones
projected a completely convinc-
ing characterization of a pale,
lean, spindly, hot-blooded little
narcissist in the agonizing throes
of late adolescence and fed up
to the teeth with her virginity.

She makes it no more con-
vincing than any other Salome
I've seen that she can react to
her distraught suitor's sui-
cide without even so much as
a moue of distaste. But never
have I ever had any Salome
rivet my attention so complet-
ly, by sheer theatrical intensity,
as did Miss Jones during her
long, seething, mostly silent
breeding after John rejects her
unequivocal advances. When

she herself rejects her old goat
of a step-father's wheedling
invitations to come eat and
drink and play with him, the
icy timbre of her voice, strip-
ped of all vibrato, chills the
blood; she clearly has far more
important things on her mind,
such as John the Baptist's head.

A Solution
Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sang
superbly as the Baptist, and this
production satisfactorily solves
the acoustical problem created
by his singing a good deal of
the time inside a subterranean
cistern. Mignon Dunn and
Richard Cassilly, as Mr. and Mrs.
Herod, sang impressively and
carried on with appropriate
responsibility, particularly Miss
Dunn, who in a gown some-
body must have sprayed on and
who resumed groping at a nu-
culent young slave almost every
time her husband glanced the
other way—usually in Salome's
direction.

The Polish tenor Wieslaw
Ochman sang Narraboth with
vocal beauty, power, and intel-
ligence, and if he failed to con-
vince me that he stabbed him-
self out of unrequited love for
Salome, he came closer to it
than any other Narraboth to
date. Tomi Businger provided
sumptuous costumes but a set
which architecturally seemed
anachronistically sophisticated.

August Everding's staging
made the whole rather un-
posterior story as believable as
possible, and as for the way he
finally had Salome done in, it
cathartically warmed the cockles
of my old heart. Whoever
heard of anybody's ever actually
getting crushed to death under
a few soldiers' shields? Ever-
ding ignores Wilde's silly direc-
tions by having two brawny
soldiers grab the jade while one
of them stabs her dowdiest
center, and no nonsense about it.

Karl Böhm conducted as one
would expect in this work, with
complete mastery, building the
105 uninterrupted minutes of
music with an unfaltering sense
of musical architecture. Rolf
Liebermann, the administrative
director of the Hamburg State
Opera, has brought some extra-
ordinary productions into exist-
ence during his tenure, but not
many that can rank with this
one.

Arts Agenda

The 1971 Bayreuth Festival,
from July 24 to Aug. 27, will
consist entirely of productions
from earlier festivals, opening
with Wieland Wagner's staging
of "Parsifal," under the super-
vision of Peter Lehmann and
conducted by Eugen Jochum.
Silvio Varviso will conduct
Wolfgang Wagner's production
of "Lohengrin" and Horst Stein
will again be in musical charge
of Wolfgang's 1970 staging of
the "Ring" cycle. Karl Böhm
and Hans Wallat, with three
performances each, are the con-
ductors for the revival of "The
Flying Dutchman" in the 1969
staging by August Everding and
Josef Svoboda.

John Cranko, ballet director
of the Württemberg State
Theater in Stuttgart, is turning
his hand to opera with a
new production of Lehar's "The
Merry Widow" for his home
theater. Josef Dinnwald will
conduct and Jürgen Rose de-
sign, and the principal roles
for the first performance Dec. 3
will be taken by Coletta Lorend,
Ruth-Margret Putz, Victor
Braun and Ion Piso.



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le in London

land's Birthday Concert

By Stephen Walsh

N. Nov. 12.—Aaron Copland is always one of the most
me musical visitors to London, as composer, conductor
or—more often—all three. Invariably he breathes fresh
the stifling half-world of the capital's orchestral concert
personality and in his music. And on the eve of his
birthday he has lost none of his brilliant vitality. His
with the London Symphony Orchestra in the Royal
Hall last night was, as always, something of an occasion.
composer Copland still occupies a somewhat equivocal
in modern music at large. In many people's eyes, he
all the composer of popular ballets—works both brilliant
al like "Appalachian Spring," which opened this concert.
has also importance as what might laughingly be called
composer. I gather that the one personal choice in this
illuminated Society program was the Third Symphony, a
ch won a certain acclaim in New York nearly a quarter-
century ago. The choice seems to suggest a nostalgic backward
the days when a symphonist was ipso facto a serious
But Copland had already ended all that himself before
the war. The early piano concerto, which he himself
with André Previn conducting, looks forward awkwardly
applied to the spiky modernism of the thirties. But it is
real Copland—nor, as things turned out, did it lead to
thing.

he truth is that Copland's great contribution to 20th-
music as a composer has been to give a popular aspect
serious art. In this sense his ballet music is both
serious and his most personal work, and by
surely be best remembered. The concerto fashionably
azz into a serious context, but in so doing it proves
such a synthesis can only work from the bottom up,
the top down. Pop music can aspire to art, but art can
cessfully court popularity.
concert was a success, of course, despite some untidy
the playing. Copland seemed to fumble now and then
nerve. But his conducting retained all its youth and
in music which is really true to his lights—"Appalachian
or instance—he showed that he can still bring even the
d orchestra to life.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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******* STARTING DATE: *******

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Nov. 12 (AP).—General Motors Corp. formally obtained the rights to produce and sell Wankel engines, Audi-NSU Motor Works said yesterday.

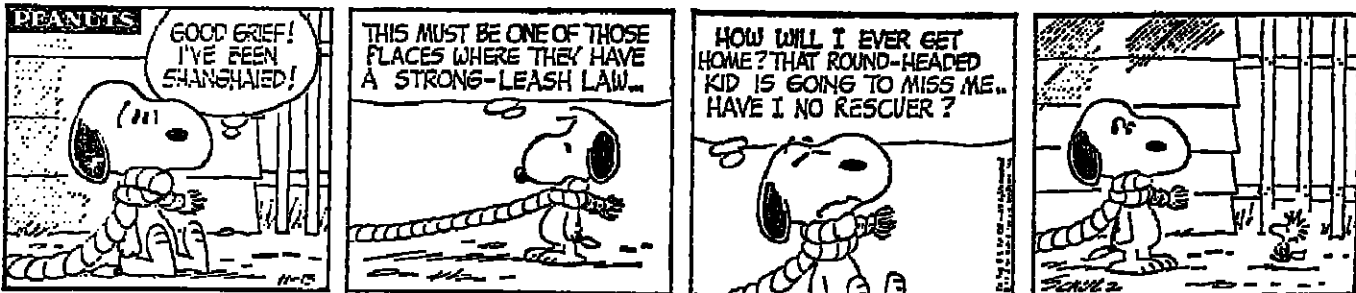
A company statement said Audi-NSU, Wankel GmbH and Curtiss-Wright signed the contract with GM in Detroit last night, licensing the auto giant to manufacture and sell the rotary piston engines for all purposes except planes. In return, GM will pay \$60 million in several installments.

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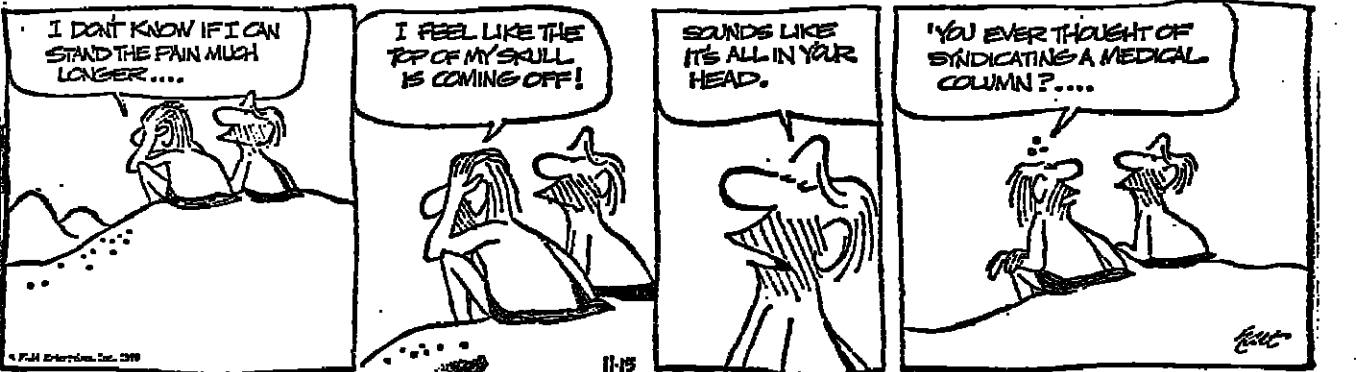
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R. C.



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B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



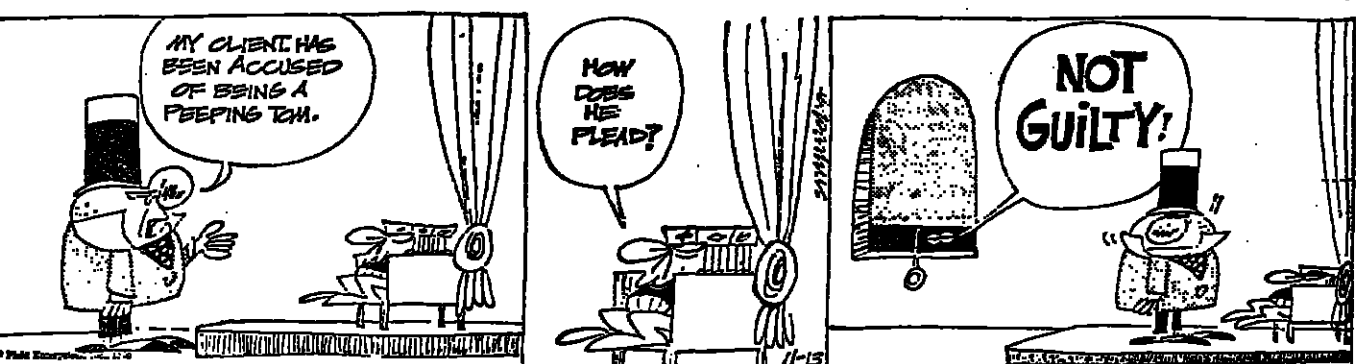
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



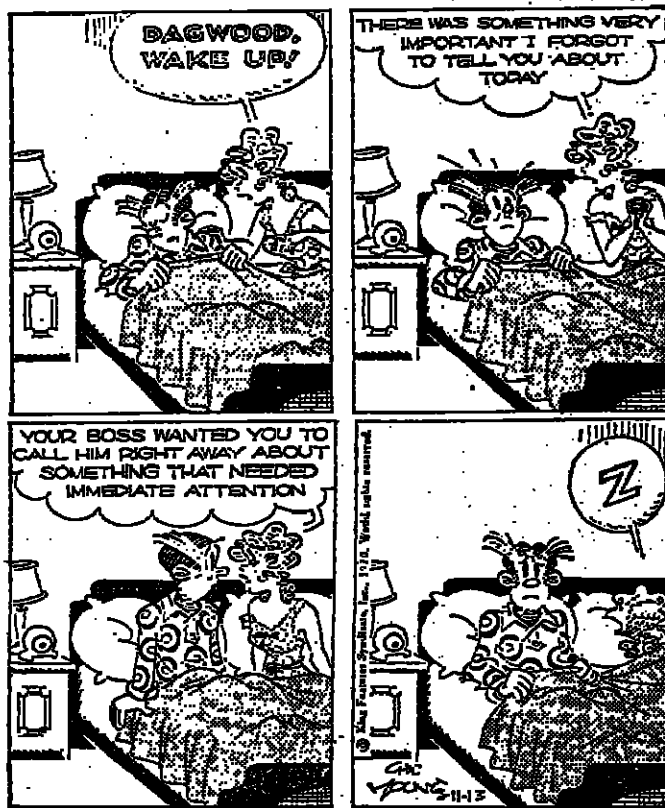
P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

According to a unique conventional device in use in a recent match in New York, an opening bid of two spades, two hearts or two diamonds can be a weak two-bid, a strong two-bid or a strong bid showing a distributional hand not far short of game values.

If the bidder has a weak two-bid, he bids the suit below the one he actually holds. His partner normally makes a minimum suit bid, which the weak two-bidder can pass. This explains West's response of two spades to two hearts on the diagrammed deal.

West had to assume that his partner held a weak two-bid in spades. Further evidence became available when East bid three clubs. This showed a game or near-game hand with length in hearts and clubs.

South ventured into the auction, perhaps unwisely, with a bid of three spades, and North continued to four spades on the assumption that the penalty would be not more than 500 and that the opponents could make a vulnerable game. His assumption turned out to be only partly right.

The heart ten was led, and East took two heart winners and continued with a low heart. South simply discarded a club, knowing from the bidding that a finesse in that suit was doomed to lose. West ruffed and shifted to a club.

South won with the club ace in dummy and played a trump. East won with the ace, a mild deceptive effort, and played his remaining high heart. South ruffed with the trump ten and led the missing trump. Later he surrendered a diamond trick and

NORTH
♠ 7632
♥ 9743
♦ 642
♣ A-J

WEST (D)
♠ 95
♥ 108
♦ J10873
♣ 10543

EAST
♠ AK
♥ AKQ62
♦ Q
♣ K9872

SOUTH
♠ QJ1084
♥ J5
♦ AK95
♣ Q6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 2♥ Pass
2♠ Pass 3♣ 3♠
Pass 4♣ Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	A	N	A	T	A	F	F	I	M	O	A	T
O	X	E	N	E	X	I	L	E	A	N	D	A
F	L	A	X	N	E	X	I	S	X	I	Z	S
T	E	R	I	O	S	E	X	M	I	X	E	S
E	A	R	R	E	L	I	A	X				
A	S	S	E	T	T	E	D					
F	O	R	T	H	E	N	K	R	I	S	T	E
A	R	E	V	I	S	T	I	S	A	V	A	
C	A	R	M	E	N	R	O	C	P	L	E	V
E	X	T	R	E	N	S						
T	R	A	K	S								
D	A	T	E	S								
U	A	R										
E	N	I	D									
P	H	I	O									

DENNIS THE MENACE



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GOMEN

SPENOR

INVOIL

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Yesterday's Jumble: PATIO ARRAY SCHOOL NETHER

Answer: Why he took a hammer to bed with him--TO HIT THE HAY

BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON
And the New Nation (1783-1793)

By James Thomas Flexner. Little, Brown. 466 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE second installment of James Flexner's multi-volume life of Washington left the general at Yorktown--a vindication of nine years' battling in the field. However, that earlier book did not show Washington as an altogether brilliant commander. There is to be sure, good reason for this, the Continental Army being what it was and the Continental Congress being what it was.

Nevertheless, with a justice that it doesn't always show to the deserving, history had picked the right man for the job. A mercurial and brilliant man could have been destroyed. What was needed was tenacity, patience, resolution, essential optimism and moral strength. Washington had these in abundance and, above all, men in the American forces, could call forth a loyalty that ended from affection to reverence.

With his victory at Yorktown he became the embodiment of the War for Independence and a justification of all that had been endured. He was not only the single most popular figure in America, but a man of international renown.

Washington's character assured success in the field, and this success assured the successful launching of the new republic. This is the heart of Flexner's third volume. For it was a point still to be proved in the 18th century that men were not only fit but also able to rule the nation without the strong hand of a monarch or his surrogate. Only Washington could have successfully negotiated the first two terms under the new constitution against the suspicious and rivalries of the individual states.

When the members of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia came to write in the powers of the presidency, they did not loop together a number of abstract responsibilities and look for a man to fill them. They framed the powers to fit the man who was presiding at the convention. And Washington's prestige was so high that the very fact he had been chosen in Philadelphia and approved the new document was one of the powerful, constant arguments that bent legislatures to ratification. In fact, the author says, when Washington set out from Mount Vernon for New York City to be sworn in as President, the people poured out along his line of travel in such frenzy, in such powerful outbursts of enthusiasm, that Washington was troubled lest he disappoint the multitude in what they expected of him.

It is easy to forget now that the Constitution was so new that everything he did set a precedent. There was even a hassle as to the exact title to be applied to him. When he found that a perpetual open door prevented him from getting any work done and set

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will

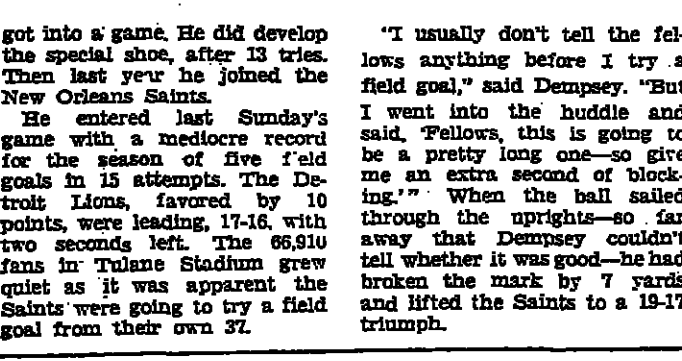
- ACROSS
- 1 Grizzly, for one
 - 5 Uses the teeth
 - 10 Tissue
 - 15 Suspension
 - 14 French pronoun
 - 15 Have
 - 16 "I'm all"
 - 17 Parisian friends
 - 18 Mangham novel
 - 20 One on a fixed income
 - 22 Morning event
 - 23 Frightening
 - 25 Large shark
 - 26 "The Age of"
 - 28 River to Rio Grande
 - 31 ---toe
 - 34 Cry of disgust
 - 36 Lizard
 - 37 Two ---kind
 - 38 Leave port
 - 41 Bowling number
 - 42 Kind of verb
 - 44 Partner of dash
 - 45 ---a bee
 - 47 Lama land
 - 49 Famous rider
 - 51 "It's ---to tell a lie"
 - 53 Tape again
 - 57 Mishandled
 - 60 Nonsense
 - 61 Redundant city
 - 63 Hayworth
 - 64 "---Rhythm"
 - 65 Bird sound
 - 66 Steady
 - 67 We: Fr.
 - 68 Type of remark
 - 69 Office item
 - DOWN
 - 1 Scouts' founder
 - 2 Gantry
 - 3 Put in a row
 - 4 Turn the key again
 - 5 Type of lie
 - 6 Mythological
 - 7 Russian river
 - 8 Asteroid
 - 9 Antitoxin
 - 10 Barrel of suds
 - 11 Tourist mecca
 - 12 Work units
 - 13 Words of understatement
 - 19 Bean or d
 - 21 Concepts
 - 24 Shift of a
 - 27 Air group
 - 28 Genus of
 - 30 "Without"
 - 31 "Hop"
 - 32 Moroccan enclave
 - 33 Fonds fil
 - 35 One way spend the
 - 39 Craggy hi
 - 40 Wigglers spinners
 - 43 End-of-ga announcement
 - 46 Fastened
 - 48 River to t Danube
 - 50 Type of ti
 - 52 Salamander
 - 54 Drag colo
 - 55 Appraises
 - 56 Bent the
 - 57 Victor's v
 - 58 Mag
 - 59 Day-art
 - 62 Pacific necklace



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Leading Secrets		
Oz. Minnesota	12
Louis, St. Louis	0
Mass. B.P.	0
Gay, I.A.	0
Knights, N.Y.	0
Mass. Detroit	0
England, Washington	0
Bakken, St. Louis	0
Clark, Dallas	0

North Stars 3, Kings 1
J.P. Parise scored two goals to lead Minnesota to a 3-1 victory over Los Angeles as the North Stars tied the Kings for fourth place in the Western Division.



Blands began in 1949 with the Bears. After ten seasons, mostly as a spare quarterback and kicker, he quit following a fight with owner George Halas.

In 1960 Blands began a successful seven season run with the

ABA Results
Wednesday's Games
Kentucky 128, Virginia 123 (Fisel 34,
Carrier 21; Carter 31, C. Scott 20).
Carolina 106, New York 102 (Caldwell
29, Peoples 18; Dove 35, Melchioni 22).

simply a matter of a personality clash between Rhodes and 'general manager Mike' Storen," a source close to the club said.

Joe Caldwell scored 19 points at New York as the Carolina Cougars scored a 106-103 victory over the Nets.

Cincinnati 127, San Diego 120 (Van
Arsdale 34, Green 27; Lantz 23, Hayes 29),
Milwaukee 123, Boston 113 (Alcindor
44, Robertson 26; Havlicek 31, White 22).

Joe Caldwell scored 18 points at New York as the Carolina Cougars scored a 106-102 victory over the Nets.

a 106, New York 102
es 18; Dove 35, Melch

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.



